TI-WRITER
TIPS AND TRICKS

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TI-WRITER TIPS AND TRICKS

Have you ever gotten "weird" or unexpected results from your TI-WRITER. I have, and for a long time I thought it was just because I hadn't read the manual carefully enough. Well that was only partially true. TI-WRITER has some peculiar quirks especially in the FORMATTER and until you understand why it does what it does you too will be frustrated with your word processor.

I have compiled the following collection of problems, solutions, quirks and shortcuts from several sources. Two are from Jim Peterson's TIPS FROM THE TIGERCUB column which appears in numerous club newsletters. A number of items came from a talk given by Peter Hoddie of the Boston Computer Society's TI-99/4A User Group. The Transliterate file was published in Micropendium and the long line printing tip came from Manners Newsletter. The rest came from my own experiments with TI-WRITER and my GEMINI STAR 10X Dot Matrix Printer.

These notes are meant to SUPPLEMENT your TI-Writer Manual and to help you find answers to some questions like:

"HOW DID THAT HAPPEN?....."
"IS THERE A WAY TO?...."
"WHAT DID I DO WRONG?...."
"HOW CAN I DO THIS MORE QUICKLY? ...."

PLEASE NOTE: Whenever I have shown an example of a one line command throughout this booklet, I've assumed that you already know how to enter the *COMMAND ESCAPE* line by using *FUNCTION 9*. I've also omitted the "*ENTER* " after the first one or two letters of the command and the "*ENTER* " at the end of the command.

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TI-WRITER QUIRKS,SHORTCUTS AND OTHER THINGS YOU MIGHT HAVE MISSED IN THE MANUAL (OR THAT WERE NOT IN THE MANUAL!)

LOADING A FILE

You probably already know that **L**(oad) **F**(ile) DSK1.FILENAME will load a Display/Variable 80 file from your Disk, but did you know that you can load just part of a file or merge two files together? Suppose you've just typed a document, and you suddenly remember that you've got a chart in another document that would fit perfectly at this point in your current text. You can load all, or a part of that old file into your new one very quickly and easily when you know howl

LF 45 DSK2.MYFILE2 will load your WHOLE file MYFILE2 after line 45 of your text

or

LF 7 10 20 DSK2.MYFILE2 will load PART of MYFILE2 (Lines 10 thru 20 after line 7)

COPYING OR MOVING LINE(S) from one place to another.

COPY (repeats or duplicates a line)
MOVE (picks up a line and moves it to a new location and deletes it from it's original location.)

Suppose that you are typing a document that has a very complex line which you have to use again at the bottom of the page. Rather than retype it, simply use *FUNCTION 9 (COMMAND ESCAPE)* and **C**(opy) 2 2 23. That means take line 2 and only 2 and copy it below line 23. Of course if a line is in the wrong place, you can **M**(ove) it to a new location just as easily with **M**(ove) **F**(ile).

C 1 10 23 means take lines 1 thru 10 and repeat them below line 23. Now you have lines 1 to 33l

CONTROL 5 will duplicate the line above it.
CONTROL 5 will duplicate the line above it.

M 1 10 23 will remove lines 1 thru 10 and place them below line 23.

FILL / ADJUST / INDENT

Have you ever used *INDENT* commands in a letter only to have them ignored when you printed it, or tried to right justify your margins and failed? The answer is in knowing that *FILL*, *ADJUST*, and *INDENT* are all related to each other, and have specific rules for their usage.

FILL must come before *ADJUST*.
FILL and *ADJUST* are turned on and off together.
As the song goes ..."you can't have one without the other..."
INDENTS will be ignored if you don't have *FILL*.

All *FILL* (**FI**) commands can be turned off with *NO FILL* (**NF**) within your text. *ADJUST* (**AD**) commands can be turned off with (**NA**) *NO ADJUST* within your text. *INDENT* can be set either on the command line, OR within your text as a plus or minus from the left margin.

TAB STOPS

Want to move around within your document more quickly? Use *CONTROL 7* to tab to the next word.

Want to automatically *INDENT* whenever you hit "new paragraph" (*CONTROL 8*). Enter the *Command Escape* and hit **T**(ab). Simply place the letter "I" where you want the first line of each paragraph to start. Then, when you hit *CONTROL 8* in the body of the text, the cursor will automatically appear at the indented point in your line.

DOES WORKING WITH "WINDOWS" DRIVE YOU CRAZY?

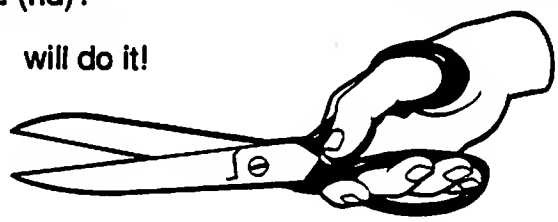
Use ***T***(*AB*) and set your left margin at 1 or 2 and your right margin at 38. Use *FUNCTION 0* to remove the line numbers at the left. You now can see your entire page and you can type away to your heart's content with word wrap (the solid cursor) on.

When it comes time to transfer your document to disk, you have two choices. If you want to save the ***T***(*AB*) stops, you can use **S**(ave) **F**(ile), but if you want to save your document without the short margins, use **P**(rint) **F**(ile) and print to disk without tab stops. You can then reload your file into the EDITOR and reset the margins to 10 and 70 or whatever you like to use with a full 80 character print line. You can now use REFORMAT (*Control 2*) to rearrange each of your paragraphs. Be sure that each of your paragraphs has a *C/R* on the line above where it starts, and on a line below the last sentence, BEFORE you reformat. Reformat uses the *C/R* 's to delineate a paragraph. Otherwise, reformat considers everything you've typed as one giant paragraph and will rearrange it accordingly!

DELETE Want to delete the end of a line? Use *CONTROL K* to remove everything from the cursor to the end of the line.

Want to delete all the lines from line 45 to the end of the document, but you don't remember what line number is the *E*(nd)?

No problem: **D** 45 E will do it!



INFREQUENTLY USED CONTROLS and FUNCTION KEYS:

We are all familiar with some of the frequently used control and function keys. However, here are several useful ones you may have forgotten. By the way, many of them can be activated in TWO ways. If you find one method a problem to use, or remember, use the alternate!

BACK TAB		CONTROL T
BEGINNING OF LINE		CONTROL V
CHANGE SCREEN COLOR		CONTROL 3
COMMAND ESCAPE		CONTROL C or FUNCTION 9
CURSOR		(SEE: HOME CURSOR,BACK TAB,TAB,WORD WRAP)
DELETE CHARACTER		CONTROL F or FUNCTION 1
DELETE END OF LINE		CONTROL K
DELETE LINE		CONTROL N or FUNCTION 3
DOWN ARROW		CONTROL X or FUNCTION X
DUPLICATE LINE		CONTROL 5
ERRORS		(SEE: OOPS! and RECOVER EDIT)
HOME CURSOR		CONTROL L
INSERT BLANK LINE	**	CONTROL G or FUNCTION 2
LAST PARAGRAPH	**	CONTROL H or FUNCTION 6
LEFT ARROW		CONTROL S or FUNCTION S
LEFT MARGIN RELEASE		CONTROL Y
LINE NUMBERS DISPLAY		FUNCTION 0 (zero)
LINES		(SEE: INSERT BLANK,BEGINNING, DELETE, DUPLICATE, OOPS)
NEW PAGE		CONTROL 9 or CONTROL P
NEW PARAGRAPH	**	CONTROL 8 or CONTROL M
NEXT PARAGRAPH	**	CONTROL 4 or CONTROL J
NEXT WINDOW		FUNCTION 5
OOPS!		CONTROL 1 or CONTROL Z (SEE: RECOVER EDIT)
PARAGRAPHS		(SEE: NEW, NEXT, LAST)
RECOVER EDIT (RE)		Will recover most of text that has been accidently PURGED. Might not recover all of line 1.
REFORMAT	**	CONTROL 2 or CONTROL R
RIGHT ARROW		CONTROL D or FUNCTION D
ROLL DOWN		CONTROL A or FUNCTION 4
ROLL UP		CONTROL B or FUNCTION 6
SCREEN COLOR		CONTROL 3
TAB (Right or Forward)		CONTROL I or FUNCTION 7(SEE: BACK,WORD TAB)
WORD TAB		CONTROL 7 or CONTROL W
WORD WRAP		CONTROL 0 (zero)

** OPERATION IS CHANGED IN FIXED MODE (HOLLOW CURSOR)

FIND or REPLACE a letter or word (STRING)

F(ind) or **R**(eplace) **S**(tring) are powerful tools, but they have some quirks that you have to keep in mind. Each of them start their search from the cursor position, so if you want to search your entire text, you have to move the cursor to the left margin of line 1 BEFORE you use *COMMAND ESCAPE* and start your search! They are both responsive to Word Wrap Mode.

F(ind) **S**(tring) will find any word or letter you ask for, BUT if you ask for a word in upper case or mixed cases and the word appears in the text in lower case, **FS** will NOT find it! Thus if your "lost" word appears at the beginning of a sentence with a single capital letter, the computer won't find it.

R(eplace) **S**(tring) will automatically replace one word or letter with another BUT, it too will not find an upper case word if you ask for a lower case or any mixed cases.

R(eplace) **S**(tring) is powerful, but you must always keep in mind that it is just a dumb computer! It looks for the EXACT arrangement of letters you give it, even if that arrangement is part of another word! This can wreak havoc with your text if you just replace "ALL" without double checking as it goes through your text! Unless you are very, very sure of yourself, ALWAYS use the "*Yes/No/Stop OPTION*," not the "ALL" Replace Option! It may take a bit more time, but it will save you a headache later if you have to go through your text to find all the words that were unintentionally changed.

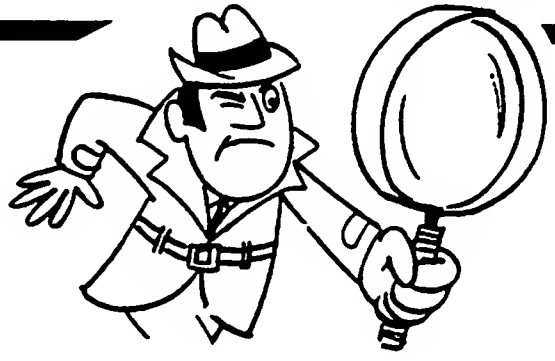
MORE QUIRKS WITH FIND AND REPLACE STRING

Try this pesky example for yourself: Enter a line with the word "ampersand" in it. Then move the cursor to the left margin of line one and use *FUNCTION 9* to *COMMAND ESCAPE*. Enter **R**(eplace) **S**(tring) and enter /and/+/. When given the option, select the Replace ALL. Look at what happens to the word "ampersand"! It is now, "ampers+"! The "and" arrangement of letters was replaced with a plus sign, just as you asked! Peter Hoddie found a partial answer to this problem by inserting a space before and after the word "and" and the (+) symbol in the **RS** command, but then he discovered other problems because ALL would miss all other occurences of the word "and" because there are no leading or trailing spaces! The only real solution is to take the time to look at each occurance of "and" as the computer finds it and then decide at that time to answer Yes or No (replace).

If you need to search for information in a fixed formatted document, you can even search in a particular column.

RS 1 10 /Old/New/

This will search for the word "Old" only in columns 1 thru 10 and replace it with "New". This is especially useful if you are looking for numbers in your text.



THAT DARN PUNCTUATION MARK!

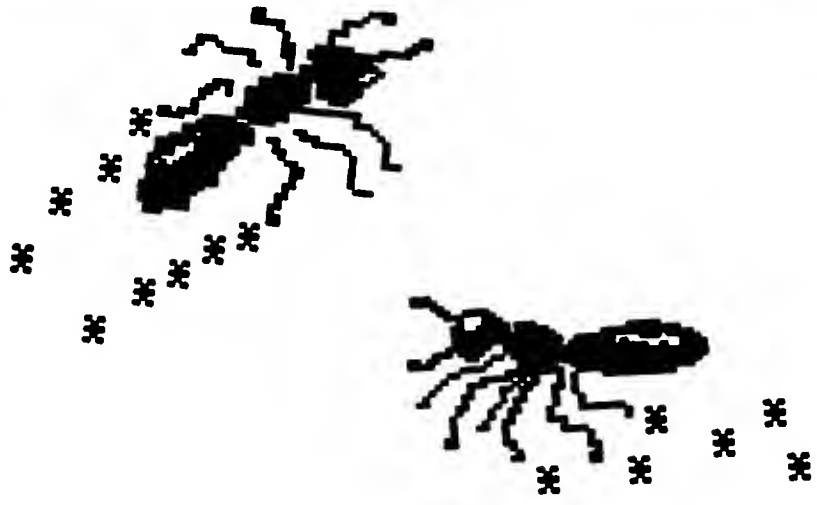
Have you ever tried to print a document through the FORMATTER and had a whole line of text vanish? I've often suspected that Texas Instruments has a resident Poltergeist who lives in the not-very-benign Format Section of TI-Writer! Usually this vanishing line act happens when a line of text begins with a period - the computer thinks it's getting a command! The FORMATTER is looking for instructions and like Pavlov's dogs, the first time it sees it's signal (a period as the first character on a line), it figures "here comes my command".

Another annoying problem is that the FORMATTER ALWAYS inserts two spaces after the period, question mark, and exclamation point. Sometimes you don't want two spaces! You can, of course, print out of the EDITOR, but sometimes you have to use the FORMATTER. You can use the caret (^) symbol for required space between words instead of a period. For example: A.^B.^C.^Company. You can also use transliterate to substitute another character for the period, and to force only one space after the question mark, and exclamation point. .TL 62:46 substitutes a greater than sign (>) for the period. .TL 63:63,32 and .TL 33:33,32 substitutes the characters (?) and (!) for the symbol followed by ONE SPACE each.

I always find it handy when I'm working on a text that has a great many formatting controls and transliterations to print my first few drafts to disk (file). In the end, it saves time, paper, and lots of frustration when these nasty little quirks pop up! (See Print Section).

THE ASTERISK "BUG" IN THE FORMAT MODE:

Jim Peterson found the solution to another annoying problem in the FORMATTER. When you are trying to print a series of letters and numbers that have an asterisk with them, the computer thinks you are asking for a value file or mail merge file (See: TI-Writer Manual page 113) and your letters and numbers will vanish! For example: try to print out the letter A followed by an asterisk followed by the numbers 256. You will find that the FORMATTER turns it into "A6"! In order to get the original combination, you have to insert two extra "dummy" digits. Thus, you have to use "A**25256" to get "A*256".



UNDERLINING WITH THE GEMINI IN TI-WRITER

Jim Peterson discovered in his Tips #20 that if you use the ampersand symbol to trigger underline in the FORMAT section that you will only get one word of your text underlined and that will be a broken line. The only way to get several words underlined is to use the caret symbol between words.

Try printing this page in both the EDITOR and the FORMATTER and compare the results in the following lines.

FROM EDITOR

&Underline one word only with the ampersand &&

&Underline^two^or^more^words^if^you^use^carets^between^words.&

To use the ampersand in your text, you must use
two of them to get one printed! &&

FROM FORMATTER

Underline one word only with the ampersand &

Underline two or more words if you use carets between words.

To use the ampersand in your text, you must use
two of them to get one printed! &

An easier solution to the problem is to use the *CONTROL U* solution. This method will produce a continuous underline from the point where you turn it on to the point where you turn it off, and this method works in the EDITOR as well! Just be careful with the OFF Shift 2 which produces the "at" (@) symbol because that also controls Double Strike printing and Escape. You can put your *Control U* symbols in front of the first character you want underlined, and on the same line as well! The ON combination produces a figure that looks like a fraction 1/b and then a 1 with a dot over it. The OFF symbol is the same 1/b but the last figure looks like a zero with a dot over it.

CONTROL U, FUNCTION R, CONTROL U, SHIFT HYPHEN CONTROL U, SHIFT A, CONTROL U $1_{b}\dot{1}$
Turns the underline On.

CONTROL U, FUNCTION R, CONTROL U, SHIFT HYPHEN CONTROL U, SHIFT 2, CONTROL U $1_{b}\dot{0}$
Turns the underline Off.

SHOW DIRECTORY

By the way, whenever you are using **S**(how) **D**(irectory) be careful not to hit *FUNCTION QUIT* by mistake. Normally this function is disabled when you are working in the TI-WRITER, but this particular task is performed outside of the EDIT program by a program contained in the module and the *FUNCTION QUIT* is very much alive and active! If you hit it in error, say GOODBYE to any text you might have had partially composed in the EDITOR!

SAVING YOUR DOCUMENT

Normally you would **S**(ave) **F**(ile) and store your whole document on disk, but there are times when it would be useful to save only a portion of your text.

SAVE PART OF A FILE:

Use: **SF** 10 20 DSK1.MYFILE To save lines 10 thru 20.

Or: **SF** 45 E DSK2.MYFILE
E(nd) when you can't remember the last line number

"PRINTING" TO DISK FROM THE EDITOR

There are times when you may want to store your document on disk with the **P**(rint) **F**(ile) command instead of the usual **S**(ave) **F**(ile). PRINT FILE offers some unique features such as control character removal.

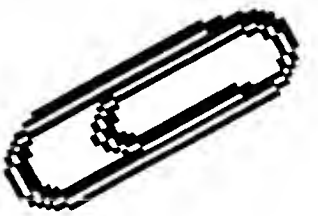
Use: **PF** C DSK2.MYFILE

This prints the file to disk (instead of printer) leaving out all of the control characters.

WANT A LONGER PRINTING LINE (over 80 characters?)

Set your printer for Condensed or Elite fonts BEFORE entering TI-Writer or use the Control U Edit Codes (See: Chart). DO NOT TURN YOUR PRINTER OFF after setting the fonts. Enter TI-Writer Editor and type the following on line one:

.LM 10;RM 120;FI;AD

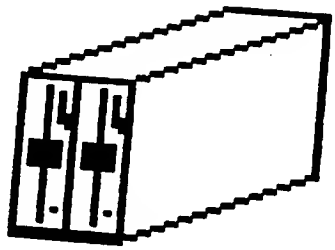


Enter the FORMATTER and call for your file as usual. It will now print out with lines up to 120 characters long.

MORE SPECIAL FEATURES OBTAINED BY "PRINTING" YOUR DOCUMENT FROM THE EDITOR:

You can PRINT to either your printer OR to your disk! Printing from the EDITOR is similar to "LIST" in Extended Basic.

Want to save the line numbers?



Use: **PF L** PIO
Or : **PF L** DSK1.MYFILE

Want to print only the last few lines?

Use: **PF** 49 63 PIO
Or : **PF** 49 63 DSK1.MYFILE

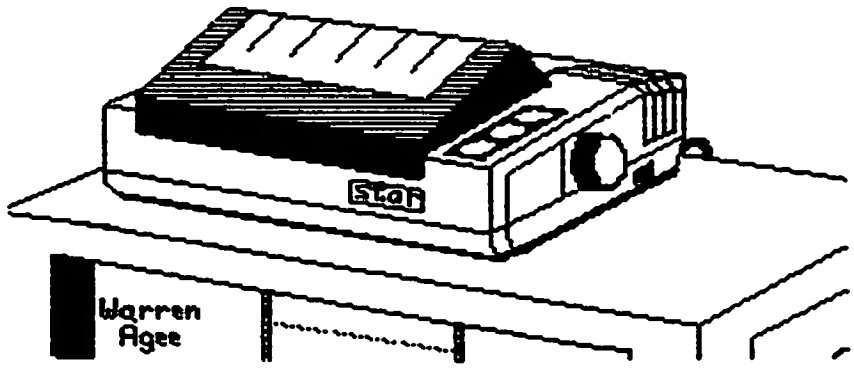
Then only lines 49 thru 63 (or whatever the line numbers you want) are stored.

Can't remember the last line number?

Use: **PF** 48 E PIO
Or : **PF** 48 E DSK1.MYFILE

Want to store a file in DISPLAY/FIXED 80 file format (so you can edit your Editor/Assembler object code files?)

Use: **PF F** DSK1.MYFILE



CONTROLS CODES THAT WORK IN THE EDIT MODE
WITH THE GEMINI STAR 10X PRINTER

	LOOKS LIKE	(ESCAPE)** CONTROL U FUNCTION R CONTROL U	SHIFT
DOUBLE STRIKE ON	1/bG	URU	G
DOUBLE STRIKE OFF	1/bH	URU	H
EMPHASIZED ON	1/bE	URU	E
EMPHASIZED OFF	1/bF	URU	F
ENLARGED ON	1/bW.1	URU	W CNTL U,SHIFT A,CNTL U
ENLARGED OFF	1/bW.0	URU	W CNTL U,SHIFT @,CNTL U
CONDENSED ON	1/bB.3	URU	B CNTL U,SHIFT C,CNTL U
ELITE ON	1/bB.2	URU	B CNTL U,SHIFT B,CNTL U
ITALICS ON	1/b4	URU	4
ITALICS OFF	1/b5	URU	5
SUBSCRIPT ON	1/bS.1	URU	S CNTL U,SHIFT A,CNTL U
SUBSCRIPT OFF	1/bT	URU	T
UNDERLINE ON	1/b-.1	URU	HYPHEN CNTL U,SHIFT A,CNTL U
UNDERLINE OFF	1/b-.0	URU	HYPHEN CNTL U,SHIFT @,CNTL U
FANCY DOWNLOADS ON	1/b>	URU	>
FANCY DOWNLOADS OFF	1/b#	URU	#
DOUBLE WIDTH OFF	1/bW.0	URU	W CNTL U,SHIFT @,CNTL U
DOUBLE WIDTH ON	.e	CONTROL U,SHIFT N,CONTROL U	
LINE FEED	L/F	CONTROL U,SHIFT J,CONTROL U	
CARRIAGE RETURN	C/R	CONTROL U,SHIFT M,CONTROL U	

** THE ESCAPE CODE LOOKS LIKE 1/b AND IS PRODUCED WITH CONTROL U, FUNCTION R, CONTROL U

PRINTING FROM THE FORMAT SECTION:

The format section has the most "Bugs" in TI-WRITER, mostly because of the way it gets it's commands. The worst offenders are asterisks, periods, ampersands, carets, the pound (or number) symbol, and the little "at" symbol. ALL OF THESE WILL cause problems occasionally and they can be very frustrating! Expert TI-WRITER users avoid the FORMAT section and print from the EDITOR whenever possible, or they check their formatting instructions by first printing to DISK. Some use the TRANSLITERATE commands, but have found that *TL* 's can also cause problems! The best choice is to use the *CONTROL U* methods which are poorly documented in the TI-Writer manual but which others have figured out and published. See other sections in this booklet for some of the most common formatting problems and their solutions.

USING TRANSLITERATE CODES

Transliterate codes are signals used to trigger the printer into performing a task such as changing the type style, or emphasizing the print. Transliterate works, but if you have a lot of chores you want the printer to perform, it will use up a lot of your symbol keys. Ron Castleton developed a set of transliterate codes that were published in Micropendium in February 1985 which take advantage of the *CONTROL U* methods which are poorly explained in the TI-Writer manual. The use of these codes will not take away ASCII keys that you might otherwise want to use.

USING A TL STANDARD FILE OF CODES

Type in the TRANSLITERATE file shown on page 13 of this booklet. Each **.TL** command must be entered on a separate line, ending with a carriage return. **DO NOT** type in the Rem (!) statements after the **.TL** figures. After you have finished typing, you can remove the carriage returns before you save the file to disk. Save the file with the name **TLS.**

Next, type in a sample text using the various combinations of CONTROL U and other keys at specific points throughout the text. Save your file, exit the EDITOR and enter the FORMATTER. When it asks for INPUT FILE, use: **DSK1.TLS.** Be sure your Printer is turned on before you hit the ENTER key. The TLS file will now send all of your Transliterate Codes to memory. *DO NOT TURN YOUR PRINTER OFF AFTER THIS STEP .*

You will then see a question pop up on the screen that asks **"DSK_.Filename?"** This is the DEFINE PROMPT for a VALUE FILE that you typed at the bottom of the TLS file. It asks you for the Disk Number and Name of the file you want printed. After you have entered DSK1.MYFILE, the FORMATTER will automatically load and start to print your document. Whenever it encounters one of your *TL* commands in the text, the printer will substitute the codes and start to print as you have specified.

If you are not using the Star 10X Gemini Printer, as I have, you may have to adjust some of the codes to match whatever printer you are using. You will find that even the newer Gemini Printer uses a few slightly different codes than my older one. But, now that you understand the transliterate concept, you will find it an easy task to substitute the correct codes for your particular printer in place of the codes I have used.

Check your printer manual to be sure that your printer offers similiar features such as different type fonts, download characters, and density control. If it does, simply insert your printer's number codes in place to the right of the colon in the *TL* command. Of course, the codes are interchangeable. If you find that you need one of the ASCII symbols frequently in your text, then substitute the ASCII NUMBER of another key that you don't use as often.

A TRANSLITERATE FILE THAT YOU CAN TYPE AND SAVE FOR FUTURE USE

```
                    ! REM NOTATIONS ARE FOR INFOMATION ONLY, DO
                       NOT INCLUDE IN YOUR FILE

.LM 10;RM 70        ! left and right margin notations
                    ! note when several commands are on one line
                    ! you use only the semi-colon,and no period
                    ! between the parts. TL commands MUST be on
                    ! separate lines alone.
.TL 123:27,52       ! { left brace:start Italics
.TL 125:27,53       ! } right brace:stop Italics
.TL 91:27,83,0      ! [ left bracket:start superscript
.TL 93:27,83,1      ! ] right bracket:start subscript
.TL 124:27,84       ! Function A (¦):stop super and subscript
.TL 1:27,66,3       ! Ctrl U Shift A Ctrl U:start Condensed
.TL 17:18           ! Ctrl U Shift Q Ctrl U:stop Condensed
.TL 2:27,87,1       ! Ctrl U Shift B Ctrl U:start Enlarged
.TL 18:27,87,0      ! Ctrl U Shift R Ctrl U:stop Enlarged
.TL 3:27,66,2       ! Ctrl U Shift C Ctrl U:start Elite
.TL 19:27,80        ! Ctrl U Shift S Ctrl U:stop Elite
.C0 0:27,64         ! Ctrl U Shift 2 Ctrl U:reinitialize printer
.TL 16:7            ! Ctrl U Shift P Ctrl U:sound printer bell
.TL 11:27,78        ! Ctrl U Shift K Ctrl U:skip over perforation
.TL 27:27,79        ! Ctrl U Shift R Ctrl U:stop perforation skip
.TL 4:27,45,1       ! Ctrl U Shift D Ctrl U:start solid underline
.TL 20:27,45,0      ! Ctrl U Shift T Ctrl U:stop solid underline
.TL 21:27,71        ! Ctrl U Shift E Ctrl U:start doublestrike
.TL 5:27,72         ! Ctrl U Shift U Ctrl U:stop doublestrike
.TL 6:27,69         ! Ctrl U Shift F Ctrl U:start emphasized
.TL 22:27,70        ! Ctrl U Shift V Ctrl U:stop emphasized

 CTRL U,Shift P,  ! Enter sound bell code
  CTRL U

 CTRL U,Shift E,  ! Start double strike
  CTRL U

.DP 1:DSK_.Filename?! DEFINE PROMPT will appear after the TL
.IF *1*             ! codes have been processed.
                    ! INCLUDE FILE will then ask
                    ! for a Disk Drive number and Filename. If
                    ! you have used the correct codes throughout
                    ! your text, it will then be printed
                    ! as you have specified.
```

NOTE: These transliterate codes will work with the Gemini Star 10X printer. If your printer uses different codes for the various type styles and other features, you will have to adapt this file to fit your printer. (See text for details).

"PRINTING" YOUR FILE "TO DISK" FROM THE FORMATTER:

If you are not absolutely sure of your printing commands, you can save lots of time, effort, and paper by printing your files to disk from the FORMATTER.

Here's How to do it:

(1) Type your text in the EDITOR mode as usual and insert the various formatting commands where needed.

(2) S(ave) F(ile) to Disk **SF** DSK2.MYFILE

(3) EXIT EDITOR and ENTER the FORMAT SECTION

(4) Specify DSK1.Filename in place of the usual PIO.CR (or RS 232...)

INPUT FILENAME: **DSK1.MYFILE**
PRINT DEVICENAME: **DSK1.P_MYFILE**
MAILING LIST: **No**
PAGES: **ALL**
COPIES: **1**
PAUSE AT END OF PAGE: **No**

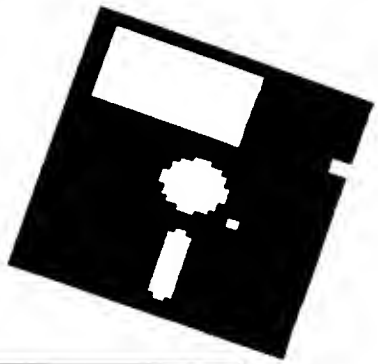
(5) RE-ENTER THE EDITOR and **LF** (LOAD FILE) **DSK2.P_MYFILE**
Look what has happened! The FORMATTER has added *L/F* 's (line feeds) at the top and bottom of each page as well as at the end of each line! You can delete some of the extra lines at top and bottom of the page if you don't want them and save this file back to disk as P_MYFILE.

Want to get rid of the extra line feeds added when you printed to disk instead of to the printer from the FORMAT section? You can use **D**(elete) for the extra blank lines but for the line feed symbols at the end of each line, use **R**(eplace) **S**(tring). Be CAREFUL! If you enter the *COMMAND LINE* with WORD WRAP ON, and you have typed your text in FIXED MODE (with WORD WRAP OFF), you will get a jumbled text. Use *CONTOL 0* (zero) to get a hollow cursor BEFORE you enter the *COMMAND ESCAPE* (*Function 9*).

Then Use: **RS** /CONTROL U SHIFT J CONTROL U//

(6) If there are errors in your formatting commands, return to your original file (MYFILE) and make your corrections there. Then repeat steps 1 thru 5.

(7) When everything looks good --- then print to paper!



HOW TO GET GEMINI PRINTER SPECIAL CODES THRU TI-WRITER

Thanks to Jim Peterson's Tips from the Tigercub #26 we know how to access those special printer codes available on the Gemini Star Printer (called "download codes"). They are useful for fancy borders, scientific symbols, math symbols, Greek, foreign symbols, etc. They work in the editor too!

They are easy to trigger with just a few key shifts. Use the *Control U, Function R, Control U, Shift > (greater than), Control U,* to START the download and *Control U, Function R, Control U, Shift # (pound or number sign), Control U* to STOP the download. In between the START and STOP signals, you place an ASCII character "stand-in" for the character you really want. To find out which character will stand in for another, you can subtract 128 from the number of the character that you want, or if you have a Gemini Printer like mine, you can simply refer to the chart on page 16. It all looks a bit complicated, but once you understand the basic concept, you'll find it is easy! The only substitute key that is a little confusing is ASCII 32 which is the space bar. When you place a series of spaces between your START and STOP *CONTROL U* signals, you will get a series of characters that look like an upward curve on the the Gemini (character 160). The only other character to avoid is (127) which the 99/4A reserves for itself. All of the rest are easy: To get the solid diamond pattern (character 174), you place a series of periods between the START and STOP CONTROLS.

1b>

1b#

(small h)
(left bracket)
(tilde)
(small f)
(small h)

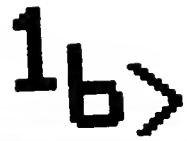
NOW YOU CAN EVEN PUT
A FRAME
AROUND A PORTION OF YOUR TEXT

ADD
FANCY EDGES
TO YOUR
NEWSLETTERS

AND THEY EVEN
WORK
IN THE EDIT
MODE!!!

TO TURN ON THESE SPECIAL CHARACTERS USE:

CONTROL U, FUNCTION R, CONTROL U, SHIFT >



SPECIAL DOWNLOAD CHARACTERS ON THE GEMINI STAR 10X PRINTER

Space Bar	32	160		;	59	187	╗	V	86	214	ä	q	113	241	±
!	33	161	┐	<	60	188	╝	W	87	215	ö	r	114	242	≥
"	34	162	└	=	61	189	╜	X	88	216	ü	s	115	243	≤
#	35	163	┌	>	62	190	╛	Y	89	217	ß	t	116	244	⌠
$	36	164	↑	?	63	191	┐	Z	90	218	ë	u	117	245	⌡
%	37	165	↓	@	64	192	└	[	91	219	é	v	118	246	÷
&	38	166	←	A	65	193	à	\	92	220	ú	w	119	247	≈
'	39	167	→	B	66	194	ç	]	93	221	è	x	120	248	°
(	40	168	○	C	67	195	±	^	94	222	ñ	y	121	249	∙
)	41	169	▲	D	68	196	ä	_	95	223	f	z	122	250	·
*	42	170	▼	E	69	197	µ	`	96	224		{	123	251	√
+	43	171	▶	F	70	198	▪	a	97	225	▪	|	124	252	ⁿ
,	44	172	◀	G	71	199	▪	b	98	226	▪	}	125	253	²
-	45	173	◇	H	72	200	▪	c	99	227	▪	~	126	254	■
.	46	174	◆	I	73	201	▪	d	100	228	▪				
/	47	175	□	J	74	202	▪	e	101	229	▪	Delete			
0	48	176	▪	K	75	203	▪	f	102	230	▪		127	255	
1	49	177	▪	L	76	204	▪	g	103	231	▪				
2	50	178	▪	M	77	205	▪	h	104	232	▪				
3	51	179	▪	N	78	206	▪	i	105	233	▪				
4	52	180	▪	O	79	207	▪	j	106	234	▪				
5	53	181	▪	P	80	208	▪	k	107	235	▪				
6	54	182	▪	Q	81	209	▪	l	108	236	▪				
7	55	183	▪	R	82	210	▪	m	109	237	▪				
8	56	184	▪	S	83	211	▪	n	110	238	▪				
9	57	185	▪	T	84	212	▪	o	111	239	▪				
:	58	186	▪	U	85	213	▪	p	112	240	▪				

Special Character:

Subtract 128 from each special character number wanted or simply refer to the chart above if you have a Gemini Star 10X Printer. For example: to get character 160, subtract 128. That leaves 32. The Space bar equals character 32, so if you put a space between the START and STOP controls you'll get the character for 160 (the upturned curve).

TO TURN OFF SPECIAL CHARACTERS USE:

CONTROL U, FUNCTION R, CONTROL U, SHIFT # (pound symbol)

USING THE TI-WRITER MODULE WITH YOUR MODEM

By Joyce Corker and Sal Abbadessa
MAGNETIC USERS GROUP, North Andover, MA

Sal and I were wondering one day "is there a way to transfer a file over our modems using our TI-WRITER MODULES instead of our Terminal Emulator II Module". We were both familiar with the other method of transferring files via Extended Basic from one TI-99/4A to another. I mentioned that I had tried using the TI-WRITER MODULE once and had partially succeeded, but ran into problems with control codes in the text. Three hours later, we had found the solution to our problem!

SENDING PARTY:

Compose text as usual in TI-WRITER. However when it comes time to store it on disk, use PRINT FILE with no control characters.

PF C DSK2.README

Exit the EDITOR section of TI-Writer and enter the FORMAT section.

FILENAME: **DSK2.README**
DEVICE NAME: **RS232.LF**
USE MAILING LIST: **N**
WHAT PAGE(S)? **(ALL)**
NUMBER OF COPIES? **1**
PAUSE AT END OF PAGE? **N**

CHECK -- To be sure that the RECEIVING PARTY IS READY before you toggle the SENDING MODEM ON. When everything is ready, hit "ENTER."

RECEIVING PARTY:

Enters the EDITOR section of TI-WRITER and prepares to LOAD FILE.

LF RS232.LF

When the sending party is ready to send, wait until you hear the squeal of his modem, then toggle the receiving modem on and hit the *ENTER* button. You won't see anything on your screen, but the lights on your expansion box will flicker. Then if everything has been done correctly, the file will suddenly appear. Then **S**(ave) **F**(ile) to your own disk in the usual manner.

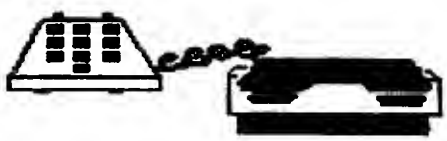
If you don't get your timing correct, you may lose part or all of line one. You can recover most of it with **"OOPS"** (*Control 1*), but it is easier to simply be sure that your text starts with one or two blank lines.

CORCOMP DISK CONTROLLER WITH THIS TYPE OF TRANSFER

NOTE: Sal found that he had to EXIT his CORCOMP SCREEN by hitting the space bar twice to get the normal TI Screen before we could transfer files in this manner. There is an involved technical explanation, but in simple language, it amounts to the fact that by working from the TI-COLOR BAR TITLE SCREEN rather than from the CORCOMP SCREEN your RS232 will be initialized correctly.

The receiving party will note that he will have a line feed at the end of each line, and this will give him a double spaced text when it is printed. These can be removed with **R**(eplace) **S**(tring). Use **RS**/*Control U Shift J Control U //* to replace the line feed symbols with a space. Another way to get rid of the line feed symbols is to PRINT your file to disk without control codes. Use: **PF C DSK1.MYFILE.**

This is a handy technique to quickly and easily transfer any file in the Display/Variable 80 format.



TI-WRITER LOADERS AND MODIFICATIONS

By Peter Hoddie

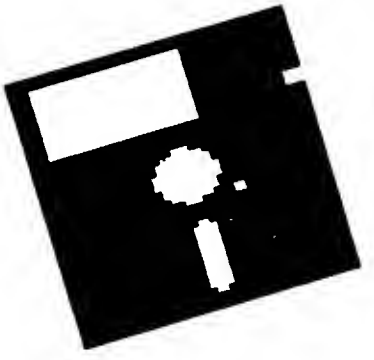
When **TI-Writer** was originally released by Texas Instruments it came with both a cartridge and a disk. The main reason for this was to prevent copying of the program. Most of the TI-Writer program resides on the disk in the files EDITA1, EDITA2, FORMA1, and FORMA2. The only thing the cartridge really contains is the main TI-Writer menu and the disk catalog (**SD**) command. Everything else is on disk. When TI pulled out of the home computer market they released into the public domain an update disk for TI-Writer. The update disk has a true lowercase character set, eliminates the annoying initial line feed from the formatter, and provides for a default printer setting from the formatter. Also on the disk were a set of Multiplan updates.

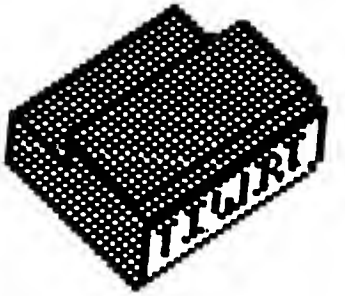
Realizing that most of the code for TI-Writer was now public domain, Tom Knight sat down to find a way to run TI-Writer without the TI-Writer cartridge. He succeeded and the result was a public domain version of TI-Writer called **TK-Writer**. The only real difference between it and the cartridge version was that the Show Directory command didn't work since its code was originally stored in the cartridge. However once Knight had solved the problem of running TI-Writer without the cartridge several other clever programmers found ways to add the Show Directory command to the non-cartridge version of TI-Writer. There are now several different versions of TI-Writer available, all of which make improvements upon the original.

From Paolo Bagneresi in Italy there is **BA-Writer**. This version of TI-Writer has a very fast Show Directory command, and allows catalog of the disk from the formatter (very useful if you tend to forget file names). It allows changing of printer defaults and screen colors, and printing of multiple files from the formatter without having to reload the formatter each time. BA-Writer has many other features including foreign language character sets and support for various RAM disks. It is exceptionally well documented.

From Australia by the McGovern brothers there is **Funnel Writer**. This is much more than just a version of TI-Writer. It has most of the features of BA-Writer but also includes most of the features of the Editor/Assembler cartridge (with many improvements), a complete disk manager, disk sector editor, loader, and many other incredible features. This program has been hailed as one of the most signifigent ever released for the TI.

TK-Writer, BA-Writer, and Funnel Writer are all **FAIRWARE** programs which means that you are free to copy the disk but if you use it, you are expected to send a donation (usually no more than $15) to the author. All these programs, as well as the TI-Writer and Multiplan updates, are available through Boston Computer Society's TI User Group public domain software library. For ordering information see the end of this booklet.





QUICK REFERENCE CHART

LOAD FILE

LF 10 20 DSK1.MYFILE will load lines 10 thru 20
LF 45 DSK1.MYFILE2 will load MYFILE2 after line 45

COPY, MOVE or DELETE LINES

C 1 10 23 will copy line 1 thru 10 after line 23
C 5 5 12 will copy line 5 only after line 12
CONTROL 5 will duplicate the line directly above itself
M 1 10 23 will remove lines 1 thru 10 and place them below 23
CONTROL K deletes remainder of line after cursor
D 45 E deletes lines 45 to end of file

FANCY LINES (Download)

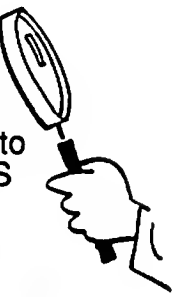
1b> START: *Control U, Function R, Control U, Shift greater than symbol(>)* 1b#
DOWNLOAD: See Gemini Chart for character "stand-in"
STOP: *Control U, Function R, Control U, Shift 3 (#) Symbol*

SOLID UNDERLINE

1b-0

1b-1 TURN ON with *CTRL U,FCTN R,CTRL U,HYPHEN,CTRL U,SHIFT A,CTRL U*
TURN OFF with *CTRL U,FCTN R,CTRL U,HYPHEN,CTRL U,SHIFT 2,CTRL U*

F(IND) S(TRING), R(EPLACE) S(TRING)



Move the cursor to the left margin of line 1 BEFORE entering COMMAND ESCAPE. Use slashes before and after the strings. Watch out for UPPER and lower case letters! If working on a FIXED FORMATTED document, go to the hollow cursor (*CONTROL 0*) BEFORE searching for a string. ALWAYS use the Yes/No/Stop Option!

SAVING TO DISK

SF 10 20 DSK1.MYFILE saves lines 10 thru 20 only
SF 45 E DSK1.MYFILE save line 45 to end of file only

LONG PRINTING LINES

Use *.LM 10;RM 120;FI;AD* as Line one of your document

"PRINTING" FROM EDITOR (TO PRINTER OR DISK)

PF L PIO (OR RS232...) will print line numbers as well
PF 49 63 PIO (or DSK1. MYFILE) will print only lines 49 thru 63
PF 48 E PIO (or DSK1. MYFILE) will print lines 48 to end of file
PF L PIO (or DSK1. MYFILE) prints lines numbers to file
PF C DSK1.MYFILE prints to disk without control characters
PF F DSK1.MYFILE prints to disk in Fixed 80 Format

PRINTING TO DISK FROM THE FORMATTER

Replace PIO (or RS232...) with DSK1.P_MYFILE

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE!

A special note of thanks to PETER HODDIE of the Boston Computer Society's TI-99/4A User Group who made this hard copy edition of TIPS & TRICKS possible! He put in many hours editing my rough drafts not only keeping me on my toes for style but amplifying and correcting my text with his technical knowledge. Peter also put in still more hours at BCS headquarters adapting the final draft to a laser printer!

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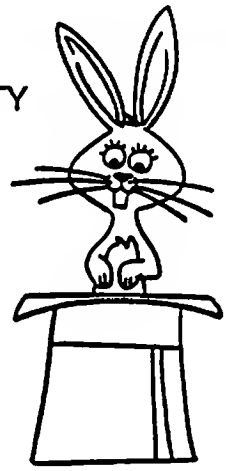
One Center Plaza
Boston, MA 02108



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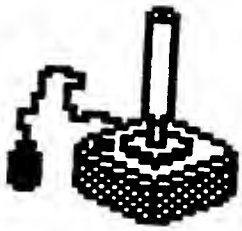

CARTOONS FROM:
Pick-Up Book of Cartoon-Style Illustrations by Dave Ubinas (ARCO PUBLISHING)

Thanks also to Sal Abbadessa of the MAGNETIC USER GROUP (North Andover, MA) who helped on the MODEM TRANSFER section.

Thanks to the MAGNETIC USER GROUP who supported the first edition of TIPS & TRICKS issued on Disk and sold first at the NEW ENGLAND TI COMPUTER FAIRE in April 1986.

And last, but definitely not least in my book, my husband, Bill Corker, who also put in several hours of Editing time!

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THE BOSTON COMPUTER SOCIETY
TI-99/4A USER GROUP
MEETINGS HELD ON THE
THIRD WEDNESDAY OF
EACH MONTH 7:30 PM

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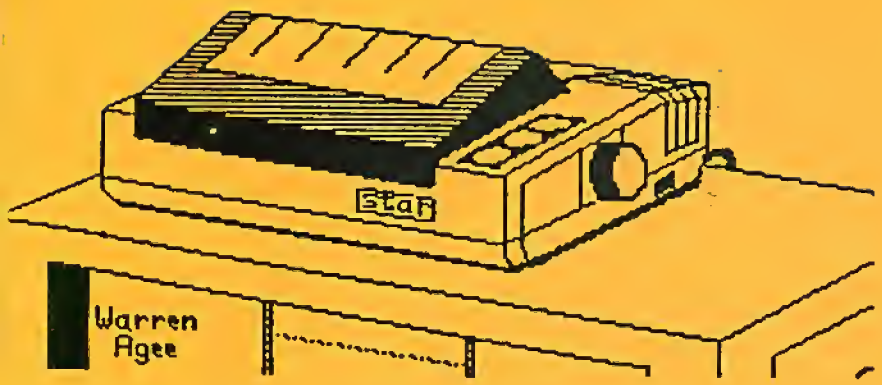

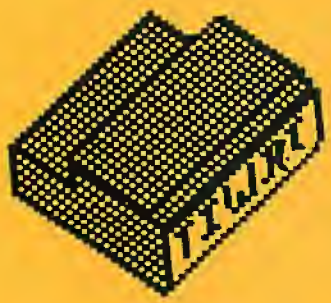

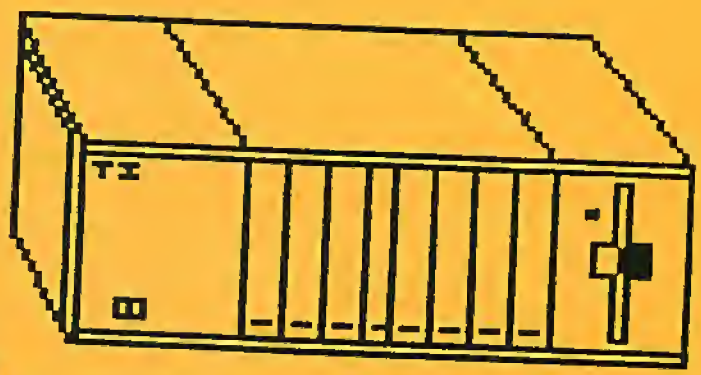

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